

2009 CIVIL WAR
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Medals and Medallions

Civil War Commemorative Medals

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



EXECUTIVE DESIGNS, Inc. BOX 226, PEMBERTON, N.J. APR 8 1963

LINCOLN NATIONAL
Marketing and Advertising
Referred to

Answered

April 4, 1963

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Mr. John White
Director of Marketing and Advertising
Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.
1301 S. Harrison
Ft. Wayne 1, Indiana

Dear Mr. White:

During a luncheon meeting with Phil Bentz of the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company last week, I mentioned to Phil that we were doing the official set of Civil War Commemorative Medallions.

Included in this set of eight (of which six have now been struck) were two official commemorative medals commemorating Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Both of these medals have been used as a fund raising source for the official events they commemorate. The Gettysburg Centennial Commission, appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the American Negro Emancipation Authority under the direction of the Illinois Civil War Centennial Commission are the direct beneficiaries of royalties on both national and local sales of the medals.

It has come to our attention that perhaps Lincoln National Life Insurance Company with its excellent campaign depicting the words and wisdom of Abraham Lincoln might be able to participate in a joint program involving the use of the commemorative medals for promotional purposes.

Under separate cover are four medals: the bronze Gettysburg Address and the Emancipation Proclamation I would like you to have as a personal gift. The silvers #52 of the Gettysburg Address and #25 of the Emancipation Proclamation I sent for your inspection and I would appreciate their return.

The quality of these medals is superb and the fine sculpturing technique of Philip Kraczkowski has captured the subject exceedingly well. Enclosed with this letter are a group of articles that have been written on the Gettysburg Address medal and on the Civil War Series. The Emancipation medal was only announced two weeks ago and as articles appear on this work of art, I will forward them to you.

The retail price on the bronze medals is \$5.00 each and on the silvers, \$30.00. The price for promotional purposes for such a concern as Lincoln National is \$17.00 on each silver medal and \$2.30 on each bronze.

Washington Office: 1701 K Street, N. W., Suite 206 - Telephone: REpublic 7-3651



EXECUTIVE DESIGNS, Inc. BOX 226, PEMBERTON, N. J.

Mr. White

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The royalties on each medal utilized by such firms as Lincoln National are paid by Executive Designs direct to the Centennial Commissions involved. Since the units are of limited issue we are hoping to capitalize on maximum distribution. As of the date of this writing \$5,000.00 has been raised for Gettysburg alone.

I would appreciate your reaction to this proposal and your comments on the medals themselves. I look forward to the opportunity of working with you further.

Very truly yours,

EXECUTIVE DESIGNS, Inc.

E. T. Richards, Jr.
E. T. Richards, Jr.
President

ETR/jg
enc. articles, flyers

April 10, 1963

Mr. E. T. Richards, Jr., President,
Executive Designs, Inc.
Box 226
Pemberton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Richards:

Your letter of April 4th addressed to John White has been forwarded to my desk. Today the four Lincoln medals arrived and these, too, have been sent to me.

The medals are wonderful works of art. We will want to keep all four of them for our Lincoln museum. I suppose that we can purchase these at the retail rate of \$30.00 for each silver medal, and \$5.00 for each bronze medal. Please find enclosed our check for \$70.00.

We have taken into consideration your suggestion that The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company might wish to distribute these medals this Anniversary (Emancipation Proclamation and Gettysburg Address) Year. At the present time we see no way such medal can be utilized. About two weeks ago we made arrangements for the purchase of 1000 miniature plaques to be made from an original Pickett head of Lincoln. I feel sure these plaques will meet our needs.

Thanking you for bringing this matter to our attention, I remain

Yours sincerely,

R. Gerald McMurtry
Director

RGM:rph

cc: John White



LINCOLN NATIONAL

Marketing & Advertising

Referred to _____

REC'D MAY 13 1963

Answered _____

N. J. _____

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

EXECUTIVE DESIGNS, Inc. BOX 226, PEMBERTON, N. J.

May 8, 1963

*Mr. Klages
Mr. Schwan
Dr. McMurtry*

Mr. John P. White
Director, Marketing and Advertising
The Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Mr. White:

I very much appreciated your letter of April 10th and the fact that you turned over the four medallions to Dr. McMurtry, Director of your Lincoln Museum.

I explained to the Gettysburg Centennial Commission and the Emancipation Proclamation Centennial Authority that you had ordered 1,000 miniature plaques to be made from an original Pickett head of Lincoln. Although disappointed, both groups felt that you had made an outstanding choice.

However, the Gettysburg Centennial Commission and the Emancipation Proclamation Centennial Authority asked if I would pass along one additional bit of information to you.

They felt that should The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company desire to use in any merchandising or promotional way either one or both of the official centennial medals that both bodies would be delighted to authorize such use. Of course, Mr. White, indirectly you would be helping the sponsors of the centennial events through the publicity. This is entirely up to you.

I am enclosing a photograph of the Emancipation Centennial medallion in case this suggestion proves of interest.

In the meantime many thanks for your assistance and I shall look forward to the opportunity of meeting you in person when next in Fort Wayne.

Very truly yours,

EXECUTIVE DESIGNS, Inc.

E. T. Richards, Jr.
E. T. Richards, Jr.
President

ETR/jg
enc. photograph

We Guarantee
the Price of
Your medals



ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTION OPTION for The Lincoln Mint Medallic History of the Civil War

As a subscriber to the Lincoln Mint HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, you are protected against any increase in the price of your monthly medals during the full term of your subscription. The Lincoln Mint unconditionally guarantees that your subscription price will not be raised regardless of increased costs in the International Metals Market.

PLEASE NOTE:
Your application *must* be received before our limited quantity of subscriptions is allocated. Once subscription rolls close, you will never again have the opportunity to acquire this historic series unless you are able to negotiate the purchase privately with a subscriber or his heirs.

The Lincoln Mint • 714 West Monroe Street • Chicago, Illinois 60606

Please reserve in my name one set of the first issue of The History of the Civil War Commemorative Medals. I understand and agree that there will be just 5,000 Pure Silver sets and just 5,000 Solid Bronze sets minted. Each silver medal in the set will have my personal number stamped on it, and that number will be exclusively registered to me.

I further understand I will receive two medals a month for 20 months, and that each medal will be struck expressly for my account. I agree to pay for each medal promptly upon being invoiced on a monthly pre-payment basis. Contingent upon acceptance of my subscription, I am to receive a display album to hold my complete collection plus a copy of *Mathew Brady, Historian with a Camera* — both without cost to me.

Enclosed please find check or money order in the amount of \$_____ for the first two medals to be struck in:

- ☐ Pure .999 Silver (at \$8.50 per medal) \$17.00 per month.
- ☐ Solid Bronze (at \$4.50 per medal) \$9.00 per month.

(Illinois residents add 5% sales tax.)

R GERALD MC MURTRY
1301 S HARRISON ST
FORT WAYNE IND

001-2-10016

46801

CWS

SIGNATURE _____
(Must be signed to be valid)



714 West Monroe Street Chicago, Illinois 60606

Office of the President

An unprecedented issue,
and an unprecedented
opportunity

The First and Only Commemoration
of The American Civil War
in .999 Pure Silver.

Dear Friend of The Lincoln Mint:

One of the most remarkable opportunities of 1971 for collectors and investors will soon be public knowledge.

We believe, however, that you should be informed of this opportunity before the general announcement is made in the pages of Parade and other national publications, and it is a genuine pleasure to send you this advance notification.

The event is the forthcoming issue of 40 proof-quality medals commemorating the American Civil War in a limited first edition to be struck by The Lincoln Mint exclusively for subscribers.

The enclosed brochure details our plans for this historic (and history-making) first edition. A brief look will indicate why it fully justifies the term "unprecedented."

And it will also indicate why the accompanying Advance Subscription Option warrants your prompt attention.

It is our belief that this limited first edition will be more than a unique event. It will be an unusual investment as well.

Four reasons underlie this conviction:

1. This minting will be a unique, historic "first." No such medallic commemoration has ever been made since the last act of this tragic conflict was played at Appomatox Courthouse on April 9, 1865.
2. In addition to its unique historic interest (and the superb beauty of the individual medals) the issue will have an unusually high intrinsic value. Each 1-3/8 inch medal in the silver set will contain 397 grains of .999 pure silver—the richest, purest metal it is possible to refine from silver ore.

(over, please)

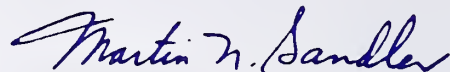
3. To insure the numismatic integrity of the issue, only 5,000 individually numbered medals of the pure silver edition will be struck. Thus, the historic and intrinsic values of the collection will be strongly re-inforced by the heirloom quality of rarity.
4. Advance subscribers will enjoy guaranteed protection against price increases for the full 20-month term of their subscriptions—regardless of cost increases in the International Metals Market and regardless of increases in the market value of the minted medals.

It is quite literally impossible to predict what figure this market value may reach a year, two years, or five years hence. It is obvious, however, that you can avoid such future prices (assuming you could find a set for sale in the open market at any price) only by entering your subscription before the 5,000 limit is reached.

This consideration gives the Advance Subscription Option I've enclosed a considerable value in itself since it enables you to claim your subscription privileges before the issue is announced to the general public.

But this announcement will be made in a matter of days. So I must urge you to exercise your option at once.

Sincerely yours,



Martin N. Sandler, President

P.S. You will note from the brochure that the History of the Civil War is also to be issued in bronze. And you may be able to subscribe to this lower-priced set even if your reservation is received too late to qualify for the pure silver edition. However, we anticipate nearly as heavy a demand for the bronze edition which is also strictly limited to 5,000 sets . . . so almost the same element of urgency applies in returning your reservation promptly.

"The world will little note
nor long remember
what we say here..."

"But the world
can never forget what they did here."



A pre-publication announcement of
a unique commemorative issue by The Lincoln Mint

For collectors
For investors

For every American
who remembers
the fame of Grant, Lee,
and Jackson...the fields of
Manassas, Antietam,
Shiloh, and Gettysburg...



...a tribute of enduring beauty
and heirloom value to the men
who fought beneath the
stars and bars and
the stars and stripes.

The Lincoln Mint is proud to announce the minting of a limited edition of

The History of the Civil War



in a medallic Collection of Pure (.999) Silver



For subscribers whose reservations are accepted:

A Free Book Bonus! If your reservation is received before subscription rolls are closed, you will receive a valuable book of Mathew Brady photographs, with the complements of The Lincoln Mint. (Please refer to the back cover of this brochure.)

Created for the collector of fine proof-quality medals in a limited edition of 5,000 sets

It was the morning of April 12, 1861. A South Carolina artilleryman yanked the lanyard of his gun and fired a shot that split the United States in two. When his shell arced across the waters of Charleston harbor and burst among the Federal troops manning Fort Sumter, the Civil War had begun and Americans took up arms against themselves.

This was the war between the states, a war almost no one wanted, a war many men had labored in vain to prevent. It was to last through five years of bloodshed, tragedy, waste, and heroism. Its battlefields were to produce some of our most shining heroes, and ablest generals. Its grinding crises were to elevate a new and almost unknown President to a pinnacle of lasting greatness. It changed the lives of every American living then—and today.

The conflict ended in "the stillness at Appomattox" on April 9, 1865. The last veterans of its armies are long dead. Yet, over 100 years later, Americans still recall the fields of Shiloh, Antietam Creek, Chickamauga, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. We still revere the memories of leaders like Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. We are still stirred by the deeds of

Johnson, Sheridan, Farragut and Forrest. And, in a new time of stress and crisis, we still draw confidence in our nation's ability to heal its deepest wounds, survive its bitterest division—and find new strength in doing so.

An Unique and Enduring Addition to the Annals of the Civil War

To us of The Lincoln Mint this continuing significance makes it especially appropriate to undertake a major program never before attempted in the 110 years since the conflict began.

This program is to give the war between the states, its heroes and their deeds, a commemoration more enduring than the memory of man or the pages of school books—with a distinguished, limited edition of *The History of the Civil War* in medallic art form of lasting beauty and high intrinsic value.

To make a project of such broad scope a reality, we drew upon the knowledge of some of the nation's most eminent Civil War scholars and historians. This distinguished advisory board is listed below.

These scholars were asked to review the entire panorama of the Civil War in all its aspects—military, political, economic, and social—and to select those major events most far-reaching in their effects. Based on their decisions, we are now creating the dies for 40 medals—each vividly portraying one of the landmark events of the conflict.

The meticulously engraved dies will be used to strike two limited, proof-quality editions, exclusively for advance subscribers—one in costly .999 Pure Silver, the purest silver modern metallurgy can produce, individually numbered and registered in the subscriber's name; and one in antiqued, hand-relieved Solid Bronze. These issues will be noteworthy not only for their craftsmanship and high intrinsic value, but for their unique historic interest. Predictably, they will be widely sought after—not only by collectors and investors but by thousands of families with a sense of pride in our national heritage.

Available to Subscribers Only—and for a Limited Time Only

However, it must be emphasized that these historic (and history-making) first editions will be reserved for subscribers only. Quantities will be strictly limited.

The 40 commemorative medals will be limited to a maximum of 5,000 Pure Silver Sets and 5,000 antiqued Solid Bronze Sets. A limit of one subscription per person will be strictly enforced. Sets will be allocated on the basis of postmark time and date. And, once the maximum number of sets is allocated, additional subscription applications will be returned. No additional sets of these first editions will ever be minted.

Selection of subjects was guided by this distinguished board



MISS JOSEPHINE COBB
Iconographic Archivist,
National Archives,
Washington, D.C.



PROF. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN
John Mathews Manly
Distinguished History
Professor of History,
University of Chicago



MR. WILLIAM KALAND
Collector of Civil War
photographic and print
materials; Executive Producer,
Group-W, Westinghouse
Broadcasting Company.



MR. CHRIS MACKEL
President, Civil War Token
and Medal Society.

These Limitations Help Assure the Heirloom Quality of Your Set

Because of the limit on subscriptions, each set will have a basic heirloom quality: *rarity*. This very quality may help the set to increase in monetary value as the years pass. But more important, your set will become increasingly valuable as a cherished family possession because it will portray in precious metal the major individuals and events of the Civil War.

You Will Receive Two Medals A Month

If your reservation is received before subscription rolls are filled, your first two medals will be delivered shortly after your application is accepted. (You will also receive a handsome free album to display your collection.) Thereafter, you will receive two medals a month for the balance of 20 months and an invoice for the next month's medals.

Each medal will be 1 3/4 inches in diameter, about the size of a half-dollar. Because of their first edition status, you might expect to pay a considerable premium for them. However, the price has been set as just \$8.50 per medal in Pure Silver (with each medal containing a full 397 grains of costly metal) and only \$4.50 each in Solid Bronze. (Moreover, The Mint guarantees these prices will not be raised during the term of your subscription regardless of rising prices in the International Metals Market.)

But it must be emphasized that, once subscription rolls for this offering are filled, you may never again be able to acquire these unique medals *at any price*—unless you can persuade a subscriber or his heirs to part with a set. Moreover, the earlier the postmark on your reservation, the lower your registration number—a significant point if you are collecting for investment purposes. It is advisable therefore, to mail your application at once.

A note about the pure silver used to mint this Civil War Issue

Silver is one of the most beautiful metals the earth produces. It is also one of the rarest and most costly.

Because of its cost today, silver is ordinarily blended in an alloy with more common metals before minting. The U.S. half-dollar, for example, has a silver content of only 40 percent while smaller U.S. coins contain no silver at all. Privately minted commemorative medals are usually struck in sterling—an alloy of copper and silver.

Silver content is expressed in terms of "fineness" or parts of silver per 1,000 parts of total metal. The silver used to strike The Lincoln Mint *History of the Civil War* will be .999 fine. This is the most highly refined silver it is possible to produce and a metal so pure that many Americans today have never seen a specimen of it.



Deluxe Album included with your subscription

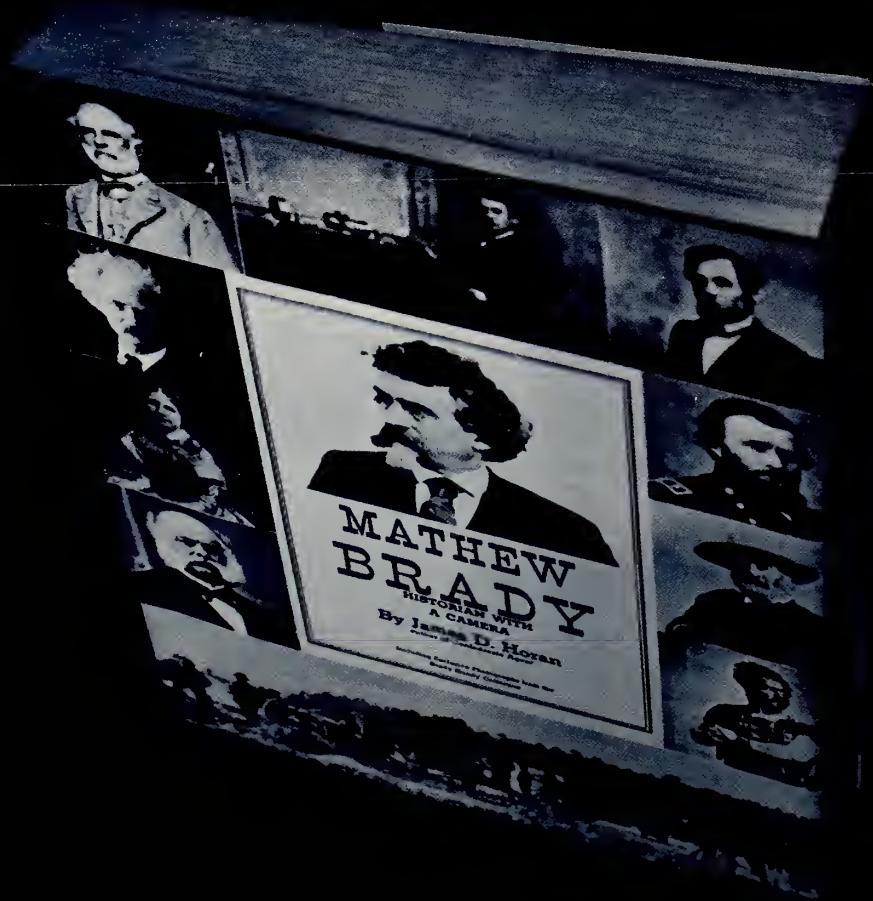
As a subscriber, you will be provided with a striking portfolio album to house your Civil War collection. The heavy, luxurious cover, resembling a fine library binding, will be in blue and grey,

richly embossed in gold, while five inside pages will facilitate mounting and display of individual medals. The album is furnished without charge as part of your subscription.

Some of the most priceless historic records of the Civil War era have come down to us not in the form of words but in the extraordinary pictures of the pioneer photographer, Mathew Brady. And now, the faces of the Civil War—its heroes, its common soldiers—live again just as he recorded them in a valuable book by James D. Horan.

This hard cover edition is *Mathew Brady, Historian with a Camera*. Extensively researched and lavishly illustrated, with many of its photographs never before published, it will be included free with your subscription—provided your reservation is received before subscription rolls close.

This valuable book bonus
included Free
with your subscription.



"The world will little note
nor long remember
what we say here...

"But the world
can never forget what they did here."



A pre-publication announcement of
a unique commemorative issue by The Lincoln Mint

The noted sculptor, Philip Kraczkowski has been commissioned to do the Battle of Gettysburg Commemorative Medal and the Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Commemorative Medal.

Born in 1916, Kraczkowski has spent the majority of his life in New England. In 1936 he attended the Rhode Island School of Design on a scholarship program. Although still an undergraduate, he won his first sculptor's award in 1938. Among his works have been the Alfred F. Lichtenstein medallion; the Benjamin Franklin Hambleton Baylor University medal; the Frederick L. Feinberg award bronze for the American Helicopter Society at the Smithsonian Institute; the Military Police Corps trophy bronze; and the Port of New York Authority's Lincoln Tunnel medal. Recently his work has been primarily in portrait and includes such issues as: the 1961 Official Inaugural Committee medallion, presented to Vice-President Johnson; the Kennedy-Day Postmaster medal, the Manassas, Antietam, and Gettysburg Official Centennial medals, and the Dag Hammarskjöld medal in the Heros's of Peace series.

The Robbins Company of Attleboro, Massachusetts has been appointed manufacturer by the Board of Directors of Executive Designs, Inc. Combining seventy years of experience in high relief production with outstanding design and the finest quality, Robbins has given to the American public a series of medals which will be treasured in the centuries to come.

The Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Medal is sponsored by the Gettysburg Centennial Commission appointed by Governor David Lawrence of Pennsylvania.



Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us--that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain--that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom--and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



CIVIL WAR SERIES

Fourth Issue

The Gettysburg Address Medal

He came to Gettysburg, and he spoke. No more. Despite his best efforts he'd failed, and he told his secretary: "It will not scour."

That was the story of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address as he saw it, seated on a platform November 19, 1863, waiting the end of ceremonies dedicating the then new cemetery to the fallen men of battle.

Yet today in Arab tent, in Indian hut, in English school, in Japanese home, throughout the world, the words spoken at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863--translated into myriad tongues, are read and pondered.

Why did Lincoln fail, before the few thousand in the afternoon sun? And then reach millions everywhere? Perhaps one word holds the key-- the lone word 'earth'. He spoke in dedication of a cemetery for Union dead alone, before a crowd that still held hatred. He had listened to an impassioned--and portison, prayer. He spoke in the midst of civil war. Yet in the 272 words he spoke there is no word of hatred. He spoke of the "brave men, living and dead, who struggled here", not noting whether they be Union or Confederate.

He concluded that those present should have a high resolve that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Lincoln spoke of "this government", but the last 16 words engrooved themselves on the hearts of the world. Had he held that freedom should not perish from this "continent", or "hemisphere", perhaps his cry for liberty would not have been heard. But he spoke of a "new birth of freedom" and of the "earth", and mankind responded.

Congressman Fred Schwengel has claimed that "Abraham Lincoln is loved wherever there are those who love liberty," and his Gettysburg Address has become as letters of fire, written where all tyrants may see, that no matter how despotism may fare for its brief moment in history, "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The invitation for Lincoln to speak at Gettysburg had come almost casually. The committee was much more interested in securing the great orator, Edward Everett as speaker. That was to be

the crowning honor for the cemetery 18 states had established for their dead at Gettysburg. When Everett could not be present in October, the dedication was postponed to the first date the speaker had available, November 19, 1863.

David Wills, Gettysburg attorney who one day would be a judge, was chairman of the commission in charge of establishing the cemetery-- an excellent choice, for the cemetery had been his original idea and he had carried it through to realization in a few short months.

Wills wrote Lincoln that he should be present, for "it will be a source of great gratification to the many widows and orphans that have been made almost friendless by the great battle here, to have you here personally." Wills asked Lincoln to dedicate the cemetery "as chief executive of the nation" by a "few appropriate remarks," adding, "it will kindle anew in the breasts of the comrades of those brave dead, now in the tented field, or nobly meeting the foe in the front, a confidence that they who sleep in death on the battlefield are not forgotten by those in authority; and they will feel that should their fate be the same, their remains will not be uncared for."

And thus Lincoln came to Gettysburg, as "a source of gratification to the widow and orphan" and to renew in the mind of the soldier a "confidence" that if he should die his "remains will not be uncared for."

This was a simple task. It was met with equal simplicity. Lincoln struggled over the words at Washington. He added a few more the night of November 18, 1863 when he stayed at the home of Attorney Wills at Gettysburg awaiting the events of the following day. And he added two more words as he spoke from the platform. He had written that "this nation should have a new birth of freedom." As he spoke he said, that "this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of

freedom." And in the copies he made afterward he kept the "under God."

Wills had asked of Lincoln a "few appropriate remarks". They were "few", they were "appropriate," and they were universal. On the night of November 18 people of the town had called upon Lincoln to make a speech. He put his head out the window of Wills' house on the square and said he must decline, for it is better to say nothing, than to say something "foolish". Yet that night, and the next day as he rode a too small horse to the national cemetery, as he sat on the platform in the national cemetery patiently waiting two hours for the delayed arrival of the great man of the program--Everett; as he spoke his brief words, and as he took old John Burns, Gettysburg's septogenarian civilian hero, with him to the Presbyterian church for a service, Lincoln spoke without speaking--spoke of humility, and greatness.

William James said of Lincoln "What is it that moves you so about his simple, unprejudiced, unpretending career? Is it that he seems the representative of pure, simple, human nature against all conventional additions?"

The medal joins with Lincoln two generals, Borlow and Gordon, one Union, one Confederate. In the midst of battle at Gettysburg the conquering Confederate, Gordon, stopped to succor the wounded Union officer. Their act helped symbolize the simple strength of Lincoln, expressed in his Second Inaugural address: "With malice toward none--with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in." And free men of the world have taken to themselves a meaning for the "work we are in," the ideal that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

of NEGRO PROGRESS Exposition, McCormick Place, Chicago, Illinois, August 16th through September 2nd, 1963. Edward P. Sutorius, Managing Director.

The noted sculptor, Philip Kroczkowski was commissioned to do the Medal. Born in 1916, Kroczkowski has spent the majority of his life in New England. In 1936 he attended the Rhode Island School of Design on a scholarship program. Although still on undergraduate, he won his first sculptor's award in 1938. Among his works have been the Alfred F. Lichtenstein medallion; the Benjamin Franklin Hambleton Baylor University medal; the Frederick L. Feinberg award bronze for the American Helicopter Society at the Smithsonian Institute; the Military Police Corps trophy bronze; and the Port of New York Authority's Lincoln Tunnel medal. Recently his work has been primarily in portrait and includes such issues as: the 1961 Official Inaugural Committee medallion, presented to Vice-President Johnson; the Kennedy-Day Postmaster medal, the Monossos, Antietam, Gettysburg Address, and Vicksburg Official Centennial medals, the John Glenn space medal in the Mishler series, the Wilson-Marshall medal, and the Dag Hammarskjöld medal in the Heroes of Peace series.

The Robbins Company of Attleboro, Massachusetts has been appointed manufacturer by the Board of Directors of Executive Designs, Inc. Combining seventy years of experience in high relief production with outstanding design and the finest quality, Robbins has given to the American public a series of medals which will be treasured in the centuries to come.



CIVIL WAR SERIES

Sixth Issue

Emancipation Proclamation Medal

A scrawled signature, and it was done. Abraham Lincoln; a mortal name inscribed on an immortal document. Divinely conceived and humanely executed, the Almighty Truth it proclaimed is the hope that is found in the hearts and minds of all free men. The date was January 1st, 1863. The act was the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by which the slaves were freed.

Overpowered by the stench of war and political strife, the true significance of the Emancipation Proclamation was not apparent. By same, it was considered neither prudent nor wise. Could this "test" of Democracy withstand the scorn and scourge which would beset it? Prophetic were Lincoln's words... "upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of Justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity I invoke the considerate judgement of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God." For it would be judged - and mankind would prove it wise!

Only through the timeless eyes of history can it be seen that, in the smaller sense, the Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves, but, in the larger sense, it pointed the way to freedom for all mankind.

Examine the results of 100 years of freedom for the American Negro. A chattel on December 31st, 1862, free men on January 1st, 1863. Overnight! Hardly time for a reasonable transition. Small wonder there was confusion and strife. But it was to be, that born out of the womb of chaos, the American Negro, was to become an example by which Democracy could be measured and judged.

Today, as never before, we beg to know if Democracy is real....or worse if it is reeling. From illiteracy to literacy; from bondage to renowned men like Ralph Bunche, is a long way in an unprecedentedly short period of time. The American Negro, as he observes the centenary

of his Emancipation says, "Measure our progress, judge our contributions, and you can evaluate Democracy." One hundred years ago he had a date with destiny. Today he answers the questions with proof positive that Democracy is not only real, but the only true path to freedom.

Here are but a few of the contributions made by the American Negro during the past one hundred years. Consider the effect they have had on the lives of men.

1. The preservation and transportation of blood plasma. (Blood Bank)
2. The process of refining sugar.
3. Train to station communication.
4. The first successful cranial operation.
5. The automatic shoe making machine.
6. The automatic traffic signal. (Stop Light)
7. Fuel pump for space vehicles.
8. The first almanac.
9. The isolation of the isotope of chlorine.
10. The first open heart operation.
11. The third rail for transit cars.
12. The striking clock.
13. The telephone transmitter.
14. The teletype machine to transmit words electronically.

In an accelerated age when old nations are seeking new vitality; new born Nations falter with the unsteady step of immaturity (and unborn nations are about to be conceived), the test of freedom is hard headed and practical. There is no time for theories and platitudes. The Emancipation Proclamation provided the impetus, the American Negro has provided the measurable proof.

The Emancipation Proclamation Medal is sponsored by the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority, Alton A. Davis, Executive Director.

In addition to this medal the Emancipation Centennial Authority will sponsor the CENTURY

$\frac{D}{M}$
the Danbury Mint
THE DANBURY MINT • WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT 06880
203-226-4721

Dear Friend:

The Danbury Mint has received a very important assignment that we feel will be of special interest to you.

- The National Historical Society has commissioned a limited edition, medallie history of the Civil War for its membership.
- The commission to develop this series has been awarded to the Danbury Mint.
- The National Historical Society has consented to permit a limited number of non-members the opportunity to acquire First Edition Proof Sets of this series.

The appointment of the Danbury Mint to issue a medallie history of one of America's most moving events -- the Civil War -- marks an important milestone for both the National Historical Society and ourselves.

This is the first such commission ever to be granted by the National Historical Society, whose program of grants, scholarships, seminars, newsletters, magazine publications -- and now a medallie history -- has helped to fulfill their continuing goal to expand and enrich Americans' knowledge of their heritage. In keeping with the significance of this important milestone, all medals in this special First Edition will be struck with a full proof finish -- and only in precious metal -- sterling silver and 24kt gold on sterling.

It was particularly gratifying, therefore, when we were able to obtain consent from the National Historical Society to give selected collectors the opportunity to acquire First Edition Proof Sets from this premiere commission.

Moreover, the total number of First Edition Proof Sets has been restricted to only 5,000 subscriptions. This number is unusually low in view of the National Historical Society's membership alone. It will insure the scarcity that enhances the overall value of this historical collection.

Infinite care and painstaking preparation have been expended to create a medalllic treasury of truly fine art. The detail of each medal design has been exhaustively researched and carefully reviewed by the National Historical Society to insure the complete historical accuracy of each medal.

We have engaged Bryan Bridges, one of America's leading medalllic sculptors, to engrave each master die by hand. This ancient tradition of hand engraving dies is the true test of the medalllic sculptor's artistry -- an art in which Mr. Bridges has amply demonstrated his ability to create masterpieces in metal.

To achieve the beautiful proof finish of each medal, both the master dies and planchets (metal blanks) will be individually hand polished to a mirror gloss. One by one, each planchet will be multistruck under hundreds of tons of pressure to create the bas-relief designs atop a brilliant, unblemished mirror of metal -- a combination of superb art and unsurpassed medalllic craftsmanship.

The medals for this series will be struck by America's oldest private mint -- the Osborne Coinage Company. It is interesting to note that in 1860, Osborne was commissioned by Abraham Lincoln to strike the official medals used in his Presidential campaign. And later, during the Civil War, Osborne was retained to mint coinage for the Confederate States of America. We believe it is particularly fitting that this 139-year-old institution strike the medals for this important Civil War series.

A COMPREHENSIVE STORY INSCRIBED IN PRECIOUS METAL

The subjects chosen for "The Medalllic History of the Civil War" have been carefully selected by members of the National Historical Society Board of Advisors and by the Editors of CIVIL WAR TIMES Illustrated -- a journal devoted solely to Civil War history. Utilizing the extensive resources available to them, these distinguished Civil War scholars have combined their energies to make this commemorative series the definitive medalllic history of the Civil War.

The Civil War is a particularly appropriate theme for this, the National Historical Society's first commemorative commission -- for it is one of the most important chapters in our history; it has truly touched the life of every American.

"The Medalllic History of the Civil War" chronicles a comprehensive story of this eventful period. The 60-medal series captures the drama, the valor, and the tragedy of the Civil War.

It depicts the legendary men -- Lincoln, Davis, Lee, Grant, Jackson and McClellan; the epic battles -- Manassas, Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Petersburg, and Atlanta; and the crucial events -- the inauguration of Davis, the bombardment of Ft. Sumter, the Gettysburg Address, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the surrender at Appomattox.

It portrays the romance -- dashing cavalries led by names like Mosby, Morgan, Stuart, and Sheridan; naval battles which ranged from the China Seas to the coast of France; the Great Locomotive Chase -- and the terrible bloodshed immortalized in obscure, but now famous names: Shiloh, Chancellorsville, Seminary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and Spotsylvania.

And it touches the very human side of the war -- the office clerk and the farmer turned citizen-soldier and swept into the maelstrom of war; the ten-year-old Union drummer boy who became a battle hero; the Confederate spy who accepted death rather than reveal his contact, a Union officer.

***** FREE WITH EACH SUBSCRIPTION *****

First Edition Proof Set subscribers will also receive at no additional cost several important bonuses which will complement and enhance your enjoyment and the value of this extraordinary collection.

1. A 900-page, two-volume Civil War classic by one of the nation's leading Civil War scholars. Dr. Bell I. Wiley's classic works The Life of Billy Yank, and The Life of Johnny Reb describe firsthand the life of the ordinary soldier in the Civil War.

Dr. Wiley gathered thousands of diaries and letters of Union and Confederate soldiers and wove eye-witness information into a thrilling panorama. Here is the day-to-day life on the battlefield, on the march, in the camps, prisons and hospitals; the details of everyday life usually overlooked by historians: the songs the men sang, the jokes they laughed at. These volumes present the Civil War in the most intimate, compelling terms: the fears, the longings and the pride of the men who fought it.

2. A luxurious, hand-constructed collector album which has been meticulously designed to attractively display your entire collection and to provide a storage case which will preserve and protect your medals for years to come. Each

album will be carefully designed and handsomely embossed to provide you with an album which, in itself, will be a valued addition to any home or office.

3. Special permanent reference cards detailing the background and importance of each medal will accompany each set of medals. These reference materials have been prepared by the National Historical Society and will provide you an intimate story of the war.

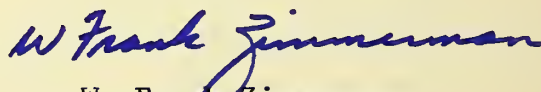
In total, these special additional features will contribute immeasurably to the appreciation and enjoyment of your collection.

* * * * *

A brief word about precious metal commemoratives . . . for centuries, man's oldest, most enduring chronicles of history have been recorded in metal. Today, precious metal (and particularly silver) has become an important artistic medium -- a medium that offers tremendous heirloom potential by permitting private individuals to collect historically significant commemoratives while amassing private treasuries of exquisite art and stores of precious metal.

Whether you are a Civil War buff, or whether you are adding to your existing medallion collection, or whether you simply appreciate fine art, we urge you to thoroughly consider the enclosed information. We invite you to share in the personal satisfaction of acquiring this magnificent collection.

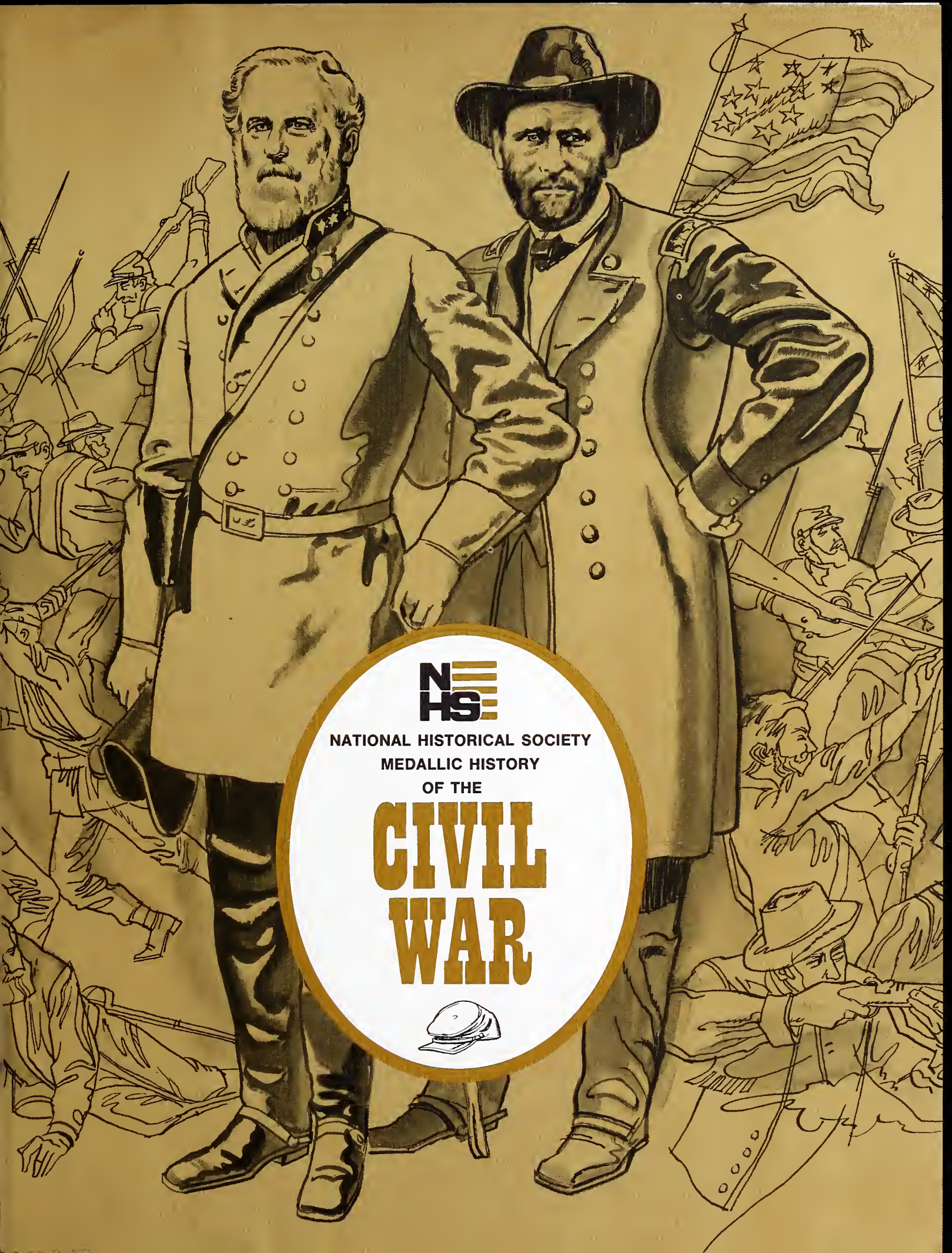
Sincerely,



W. Frank Zimmerman
Program Director

WFZ/smm

P.S. A word of caution -- Because of the unusual limitations imposed upon subscription acceptances, only a relatively small number of collectors will ever be able to acquire this historic collection. We urge you to carefully consider the information in the enclosed brochure, and to please act promptly to avoid being disappointed.



NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY
MEDALLIC HISTORY
OF THE

CIVIL WAR



The National Historical Society MEDALLIC HISTORY OF THE

CIVIL

THE SWEEPING DRAMA OF AMERICA'S MOST CRITICAL PERIOD CAPTURED IN A RARE COLLECTION OF 60 HISTORIC ART MEDALS.

LIMITED TO 5,000 FIRST EDITION SETS STRUCK IN SOLID STERLING SILVER AND 24KT GOLD ON STERLING.



Since that fateful shot fired on Ft. Sumter 110 years ago, the Civil War, more than any other event, has touched the life of every American. It was surely the most important and moving chapter in American history. It was an ending and a beginning, a mixture of the best and the worst in a people. At once, the most magnificent and the most agonizing event in our heritage.

It was a story of greatness — great men, great armies, great acts of courage. And of unparalleled tragedy — a young nation rent asunder, 600,000 of its finest lying dead on the fields of battle. Manassas, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Shiloh, The Wilderness — names unknown before 1861 became the stage upon which this drama was to unfold.

AUTHORITATIVE SERIES OF PROOF-FINISH MEDALS COMMEMORATING THE CIVIL WAR

No single event has so captured the interest and attention of the American people. Today — over 100 years later — it continues to be an intense part of our common heritage, an indelible mark never to be erased.

The National Historical Society and CIVIL WAR TIMES *Illustrated* have dedicated themselves to the task of helping Americans more fully understand and appreciate the meaning of this critical event. Now, in conjunction with The Danbury Mint and with the cooperation of CIVIL WAR TIMES *Illustrated*, The National Historical Society has commissioned this comprehensive medallion history of the Civil War.

SUBJECTS SELECTED BY THE DISTINGUISHED ADVISORS OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE EDITORS OF CIVIL WAR TIMES ILLUSTRATED

The subject matter for each medal was carefully selected and meticulously researched by the Advisors of The National Historical Society and the Editors of CIVIL WAR TIMES *Illustrated*. Perhaps never before has a group of experts so well qualified spent so much time in the creation of a series of historic medals. Thousands of field reports, letters, personal diaries, photographs and drawings form the definitive foundation for the historical accuracy and design of this series.



THE DRAMATIC SWEEP OF THE WAR CAPTURED IN FINE MEDALLIC ART

This unique series will portray the enormous scope of the war and the period surrounding it. Magnificently depicted in this series are the unforgettable men — Lee, Lincoln, Davis, Grant; the epic battles — Manassas, Gettysburg, Shiloh, The Wilderness; and the major events — the Gettysburg Address, the Inauguration of Davis, The Emancipation Proclamation, Appomattox — 60 subjects in all, divided among these three categories.

Each medal is an individual work of art — a product of exhaustive research and the finest of the medallists' craft. No expense has been spared to ensure that the epic nature of the period is properly reflected in each medal in the series.

The First Edition medals will be struck in full proof-finish from carefully hand-polished dies and hand-polished planchets. The frosted bas-relief designs — contrasted against a flawless mirror-like background — make these proof medals truly exquisite art to be treasured for generations.

THE MOST LIMITED EDITION EVER ISSUED BY THE DANBURY MINT — ONLY 5,000 SETS AVAILABLE

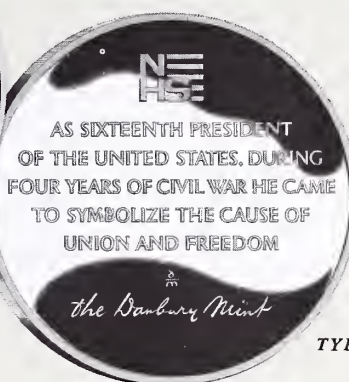
To assure the rarity so important to collectors, The Danbury Mint has agreed to an absolute limit of only 5,000 total subscriptions for the First Edition of this magnificent series. After 5,000 subscriptions have been accepted, the subscription rolls will be forever closed — assuring in perpetuity the rarity of this collection.

EACH FIRST EDITION SET HALLMARKED AND REGISTERED

Each medal will measure a full 39mm in diameter (larger and thicker than a U.S. silver dollar) and will contain over 480 grains of sterling silver. Sets will be available in either Solid Sterling Silver or 24kt Gold On Sterling. The boldly sculptured medals will be multi-struck to achieve absolute fidelity to the depth and detail of the sculptor's design.



WAR



TYPICAL REVERSE

Actual medals measure 1½" (39mm) in diameter which is slightly larger and thicker than a U.S. silver dollar.

Moreover, following ancient tradition, each medal will be hallmarked with the distinguished $\frac{9}{10}$ mark of The Danbury Mint, the year of mintage, and with the official certification of the metal content. Permanent records will be maintained of all subscriptions accepted and each subscriber will receive a Certificate of Registration certifying his set as part of the limited, First Edition.

ABSOLUTE PRICE GUARANTEE

Each subscriber will be guaranteed a fixed price for the complete series regardless of trends in the price of the precious metals used over the two-and-one-half years required to mint this edition. The metal required for each set will be committed for by The Danbury Mint, thereby making this guarantee possible — even if the bullion value exceeds your price for each medal!

The medals will be issued at a convenient rate of 2 per month over a 30-month period until each subscription is complete.

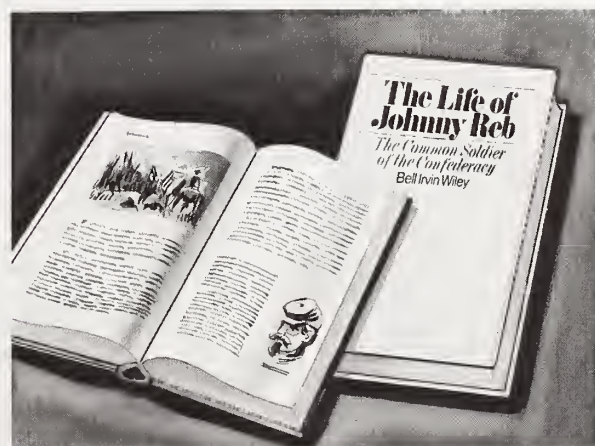
THREE VERY IMPORTANT EXTRAS FOR FIRST EDITION SUBSCRIBERS

Each First Edition subscriber will receive, *at no additional cost*, three very special bonuses:

- First, the two-volume 900 page work, *The Life of Johnny Reb* and *The Life of Billy Yank*. These two books by the noted historian, Dr. Bell Wiley, are among the most respected and comprehensive books ever written on the Civil War. A \$17.95 value, they will be sent to you free, as a subscriber to the "Medallic History of the Civil War."
- Second, you will also be given a luxurious hand-bound collector album, handsomely designed to protect and display your entire set of medals. Imagine the beauty of these volumes — an honored addition to any home or office.
- Third, each set of medals will be accompanied by a special reference card, detailing the background and historical significance of each medal in the series.

SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED PROMPTLY

The National Historical Society's "Medallic History of the Civil War" will be a significant acquisition for the thoughtful collector who knows the personal satisfaction and heirloom quality of superb medallic art combined with a rare, historically and educationally important series of medals. With the stringent, 5,000-set limitation, it is obvious that subscription rolls will be soon closed forever. We suggest strongly that you enter your application now to avoid being disappointed.





THE DISTINGUISHED BOARD OF ADVISORS FOR THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR . . . Among the group of Civil War experts who have labored so long to ensure the accuracy and historical integrity of each medal are the following scholars.

Dr. Bell I. Wiley — Chairman of the Board of Advisors of The National Historical Society and professor of history at Emory University, he enjoys a world-wide reputation as a pre-eminent authority on the Civil War. Two of his books — *The Life of Johnny Reb* and *The Life of Billy Yank* — are classics in this field.

Dr. John Bakeless — One of the leading authorities in the country on espionage in both the American Revolution and the Civil War. He is the author of the recent *Spies of the Confederacy* and is currently at work on a companion volume dealing with Union spies in the Civil War.

Dr. Mary Elizabeth Massey — Chairman of the History Department at Winthrop College; the author of *Bonnet Brigades* (story of women in the Civil War), *Ersatz in the Confederacy*, and and other works dealing with civilian life in the Civil War. She is currently President of the Southern Historical Society.

Robert H. Fowler — Founder and President of The National Historical Society; founder and editor of *CIVIL WAR TIMES Illustrated* magazine. Mr. Fowler is the author of *Album of the Lincoln Murder* and numerous articles on Civil War subjects.

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, with headquarters in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, is dedicated to expanding and enriching the knowledge of Americans in their past. It carries out this purpose through the publication of the 10-times-a-year magazine *AMERICAN HISTORY Illustrated* and a bi-monthly Society Newsletter, as well as a program of scholarships and grants. Royalties for the National Historical Society's participation in "Medallic History of the Civil War" will go to a special fund to be used to expand the Society's program of scholarships and awards.

THE DANBURY MINT creates and markets art medals to commemorate historic events and people who have influenced America's heritage. Danbury Mint issues are struck in precious and semi-precious metals in both full proof-quality and antique, satin finishes. Among recent Danbury Mint issues are *U. S. Presidential Ingots*, *A History of the English Speaking Peoples*, *Men in Space*, *The Life of Jesus*, *Great Patriots of the United States*, *Symbols of Liberty*, *Milestones of Manned Flight*, and special commemorative tributes to Eisenhower, America's Tenth Decade in Space, MacArthur and the Mayflower.

All such medals are struck for The Danbury Mint by other organizations selected from the world's leading private mints. The Danbury Mint does not itself produce medals, nor is it affiliated with the U. S. Mint or any other U. S. government agency.



the Danbury Mint

THE DANBURY MINT • WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT 06880

LIMITED TO 5000 SUBSCRIPTIONS
LIMIT ONE SET PER SUBSCRIBER

★ ★ ★



MEDALLIC HISTORY OF THE

CIVIL WAR

★ ★ ★

RETURN THIS PORTION
WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

Please accept my application for the "Medallic History of the Civil War". I understand that the First Edition proof sets will consist of sixty medals issued at the rate of *two medals per month*, and I agree to pay promptly upon being invoiced on a monthly prepayment basis. As a First Edition subscriber, *I will receive at no additional cost* — Dr. Bell I. Wiley's two-volume work: *The Life of Johnny Reb* and *The Life of Billy Yank*, a handbound collector album to display and protect my medals, and supplemental permanent reference cards describing each medal.

I wish my "Medallic History of the Civil War" to be struck expressly for my account as follows:

- _____ STERLING SILVER @ \$29.50 per *two*-medal shipment. (\$14.75 per medal)
- _____ 24kt GOLD ON STERLING @ \$44.00 per *two*-medal shipment. (\$22.00 per medal)

Enclosed is my remittance to cover payment for the first two-medal shipment: **\$29.50*** for Sterling Silver, or **\$44.00*** for Gold On Sterling. Make check or money order payable to: THE DANBURY MINT.

Signature _____

*Connecticut residents please remit \$31.57 for Sterling Silver, or \$47.08 for 24kt Gold On Sterling to include sales tax.

ALL APPLICATIONS
SUBJECT TO
DANBURY MINT
ACCEPTANCE.



The Danbury Mint, a division of MBI Inc., creates and markets commemoratives. All such commemoratives are struck for The Danbury Mint by other organizations selected from among the world's leading private mints. The Danbury Mint does not itself produce commemoratives, nor is it affiliated with the U.S. Mint or any other U.S. Government agency.



RETAIN THIS PORTION
FOR YOUR RECORDS



I have ordered the
MEDALLIC HISTORY OF THE
CIVIL WAR
as follows:

- ☐ Sterling Silver @ \$29.50 per *two*-medal shipment.
- ☐ 24kt Gold On Sterling @ \$44.00 per *two*-medal shipment.

Date _____

Check # _____

Amount _____

10 GLENNING PLACE, WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT 06880



Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801

Number 1613

Fort Wayne, Indiana

July, 1972

Recent Library - Museum Acquisitions

Editor's Note: From time to time, it has been our practice to feature, in *Lincoln Lore*, Library-Museum acquisitions. The most recent bulletin devoted to this topic is Number 1585, March, 1970, which described thirteen items which have greatly enhanced the exhibit value of our Museum. The recently acquired items listed in this issue are typical accumulations, some of which are of historical significance, while others might be considered curios or novelties which have considerable appeal to the casual visitor.

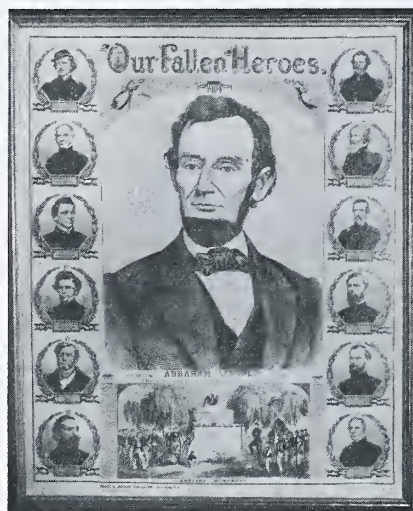
Our Fallen Heroes

The death of Abraham Lincoln in 1865 led Haasis & Lubrecht, Publishers, 108 Liberty Street, New York, New York, to create a colored lithographic poster which was titled "Our Fallen Heroes." Lincoln's portrait dominates the print, which over all measurements are 28" x 36". The name of the President with his birth-date and death date are given along with the statement: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith."

This newly acquired lithograph contains the military portraits of the following "Fallen Heroes":

Col. E. E. Ellsworth
Brig.-Gen. E. D. Baker
Gen. Robert McCook
Brig.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel
Com. Andrew H. Foote, U.S.N.
Gen. John Sedgwick
Gen. Nath. Lyon
Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield
Gen. Philip Kearney
Gen. John F. Reynolds
Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson
Gen. James S. Wadsworth

In addition to the military heroes, a very quaint memorial scene is depicted at the bottom of the print titled "National Monument." The monument, which is purely an artist's conception of a military memorial, has inscribed on its stone base, "The Grateful Country In Memory Of Her Noble Sons, Who On Land & At Sea Have Fallen Martyrs For Liberty And Union. Peace Be With Them. Amen."



Listed at the top of the monument, surmounted by an eagle, are the battles and military campaigns in which the heroes fell.

The print is considered to be a rarity, although the New York publisher had agents in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Cincinnati.

Medallions

The twenty-four Lincoln medallions that are being currently issued by The Lincoln Mint (Division of Ero Industries, Inc.), Chicago, 1970, are being acquired monthly as they are struck. The dies are being made from twenty-four illustrations by Lloyd Ostendorf. The mint has published an attractive three volume, boxed album of which volume one is devoted to *Abraham Lincoln—An Autobiographical Narrative* compiled by Ralph G. Newman. The remaining two volumes are designed to hold the twenty-four medallions. The Lincoln Library-Museum is purchasing both the silver and bronze sets.

In 1968, the Lincoln Library-Museum acquired the sterling silver set of The Franklin Mint Treasury of

Presidential Commemorative Medals (Washington to Johnson). With the election of Richard M. Nixon, the mint contributed, to all owners of the set, a medallion in identical form and size of the 37th President.

Now, being currently received, is the first edition, sterling silver proof set of *The First Ladies Of The United States*. The complete set will include forty separate medals, as more than one lady served some presidents as a White House hostess. Included with the medallions, is a handsome album with an attractive pamphlet by Gertrude Zeth Brooks entitled *First Ladies Of The White House*.

The Foundation is also a subscriber to the bronze set of Medallions, "The History of The Civil War," which is currently being produced by The Lincoln Mint. Seven of the forty medallions feature Abraham Lincoln.

\$3.00 Gold Piece

In *Lincoln Lore*, Number 1585, March, 1970, a collection of the sixteen coins (minus one) minted during the Lincoln administration were illustrated in a lucite holder. The statement was made that: "The most expensive one of the lot is the \$3.00 gold piece, which the Foundation has not yet acquired." Since that date, a \$3.00 gold piece, 1862, has been acquired and the collection is complete.

Lincoln Coin—75 Pesetas

The only current Lincoln coin, besides the U. S. 1-cent, is a 75 pesetas silver piece issued by the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. The 36 mm piece, minted in 1970 in a limited quantity (probably in a United States mint), sells for \$7.25 to collectors. It is beautifully packaged for display and preservation. Because of its premium value, it is doubtful if this attractive coin will ever appear as a medium of exchange. This coin is included in the Foundation's collection.



MEDAL NUMBER THREE

JOHN BROWN'S RAID AT HARPER'S FERRY

For years, Americans had debated and quarreled over slavery in an atmosphere of mounting tension, mounting anger. Then, on October 16, 1859, this anger exploded in violence, just 55 miles from the nation's capital, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

It was here that lifelong abolitionist John Brown and a small band of 18 followers staged the famous raid which Brown had dreamed would be the first blow in a war for freedom of American Negroes.

Brown's plans for a slaves rebellion, to be armed with guns from the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, lasted only two days. Brown himself was to die on the scaffold a few months later, convicted of treason, hailed as a martyr, reviled as a madman. But his abortive raid was to live after him, a flaming symbol of a bitter controversy which was soon to split the nation.



MEDAL NUMBER FOUR

LINCOLN'S ELECTION

Succeeding generations were to remember him as the greatest of American Presidents. But to the men of his own day who came to witness his inauguration in March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was only a country lawyer from Illinois, called from obscurity to high office by events he seemed powerless to control.

Zealous Northern abolitionists suspected him of weakness and compromise. Southern secessionists saw him as a frontier radical bent on the destruction of states' rights. To the South, where his election had been taken as a sign that war was inevitable, he addressed these conciliatory and moving words in his first inaugural address:

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen . . . is the issue of civil war. The government will not assail **you**. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. **You** have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it."

Within a few weeks, the nation was to learn that the new President meant to keep this oath.

The History of the Civil War

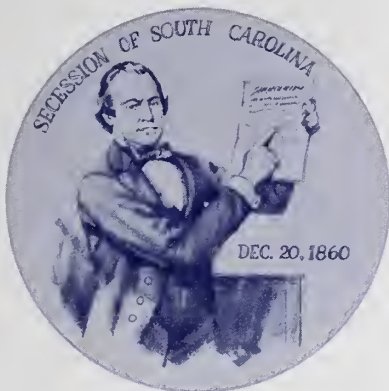
About Next Month's Medals



The Lincoln Mint

714 West Monroe Street

Chicago, Illinois 60606



MEDAL NUMBER FIVE

SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

With the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln, a wave of fear and anger swept the South. Slavery, the foundation of the South's whole agricultural economy, appeared threatened as never before by a new, hostile political party determined to end it — and armed with Federal powers to do so.

While an anxious nation watched, many Southern leaders pleaded for patience and compromise. But other and impassioned orators rose to proclaim that the South's only safety lay in withdrawal from the Federal union.

All eyes focused on South Carolina, a Southern stronghold of secessionist sentiment. Here, on December 20, 1861, at its state convention an example was set for wavering sister states. Proclaiming "all hope of remedy is rendered vain," delegates declared their union with "the other states of North America" dissolved. Their vote was unanimous, and their example was to prove decisive.



MEDAL NUMBER SIX

THE FIRST CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

Withdrawal from the Union by South Carolina and other seceding states was to create both a new "country of the South" and an urgent set of problems for its makers. To make the Confederate States of America a nation in fact, as well as name, they must erect a new national government to replace that they had left. It was to this task that delegates from the lower South addressed themselves when they assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 4, 1861.

The delegates, acting as an interim Congress of their newborn nation, chose Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens as the provisional President and Vice-President. Taking the U.S. Constitution as their model, they created a new document which has since been called "the peak contribution of America to political science."

Later, members of this first, hopeful, Congress were to recall the atmosphere of order, harmony, and unanimity in which their often widely-differing viewpoints were debated and reconciled. This atmosphere was to prove all too short lived in the years ahead under the grinding realities of war.

THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER



MEDAL NUMBER SEVEN

Two Presidents, James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln, were to agonize over the dilemma of Fort Sumter—a stronghold without strength, impossible to defend, to reinforce, or to abandon.

To the North and South alike, the fort in Charleston harbor, begun in 1829 and still uncompleted, stood as a symbol of Federal power. Yet it was a nearly-empty symbol, ringed with hostile guns, most of its own guns still unmounted, provisioned for less than a month and held by a garrison of only 68 men.

One attempt to reinforce this tiny garrison, on January 9, 1861, had already been turned back by Confederate artillery fire. Then, in April, the new President served notice on Governor Pickens of South Carolina that another expedition was being sent with provisions only. The Confederate reply was a demand for Fort Sumter's surrender followed by the first shots of the Civil War fired at 4:30 A.M. on April 12. By the morning of April 13, after 34 hours of intensive bombardment, the ruined fort was able to return only token fire, and its determined commander, Major Robert Anderson, was forced to ask for terms.

LINCOLN'S CALL FOR TROOPS



MEDAL NUMBER EIGHT

The opening of hostilities found both sides confident of victory and both unprepared for war. Washington lay almost as defenseless as Sumter, surrounded by hostile or potentially hostile states, with a standing army of barely 16,000 men largely deployed in the "Indian territory of the western frontier." To meet this emergency President Lincoln called for 75,000 militia to be put in Federal service and soon Washington swarmed with colorfully-uniformed volunteers, all in holiday spirits, all eager for their first taste of combat. The stage had been set for a major clash of amateur armies. Soon, both sides would learn the grim realities of war.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN

The militia summoned to Washington were still unready for the test of battle in July, 1861. Yet their 90 day term of Federal service would end with the month amid editorial cries from Northern newspapers of "on to Richmond." Thus, their West Point-trained commander, General Irvin McDowell, yielded to civilian pressures and put his amateur army in motion toward Virginia and the first major confrontation of this strange civil war at Bull Run creek near the Virginia village of Manassas.

When McDowell's bold, nearly-successful strike around the flank of Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard was halted by the cool valor of Brigadier Thomas Johnson Jackson's "stone-wall" Virginians, the Federal forces began a minor withdrawal. But their orderly retreat soon turned into a rout inexperienced Northern officers were powerless to halt.

By nightfall, the proud Federal army was a scattered mob and Washington lay defenseless as the North digested two sobering lessons: battle was not a spectator sport, and this war would have no quick or easy ending.



MEDAL NUMBER NINE

THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC

On March 9, 1862, U.S. naval power hung in a precarious balance as two of the strangest vessels afloat steamed to a history-making confrontation in Hampton Roads. One, looking like a partially-sunken barn that had drifted out to sea, was the Confederate ironclad, **Virginia**. The other, a weird-looking "tin can on a shingle," was the only ship in the Federal fleet capable of meeting her — the barely-completed **Monitor**.

The **Virginia** was a striking contribution of Southern ingenuity to a nearly-nonexistent navy. Originally, she'd been the Federal frigate **Merrimac**, scuttled to prevent her capture when the Confederates took the navy yard at Norfolk. The South had raised her, repaired her, and given her cut-down hulk a nearly impenetrable four-inch sheath of iron plates. On her first foray, the previous day, she'd destroyed two Federal ships and driven another aground. Now, she might beat the whole U.S. Navy — unless the **Monitor** could stop her.

For four hours, the two odd craft hurled shells harmlessly off each other's iron plates at point blank range before engine trouble forced the **Virginia's** retreat to Norfolk harbor. In two days she had revolutionized naval war. But, by the narrowest of margins, the North had retained its deadly stronghold on Southern ports.



MEDAL NUMBER TEN



MEDAL NUMBER ELEVEN

THE GREAT LOCOMOTIVE CHASE

For less than eight hours of a wet April Saturday in 1862, one of the most melodramatic — almost bizarre — events of the Civil War was enacted along a stretch of Georgia Railroad track. A Union patrol of young Ohio soldiers, posing as civilians and led by J. J. Andrews, had penetrated deep into the Confederacy. Their mission: to capture a train, cut the railroad and disrupt Southern communications far behind the lines. In part at least, they were successful. They did steal a train, and the chase that followed continued for 86 miles, as the great locomotive screamed and hissed through Georgia countryside with a handful of railroadmen in determined pursuit.

Finally, 22 of the Northerners were captured, and eight of them hanged as spies. But the men known as the "Andrews Raiders" have since been honored in many ways. Holders of the first Congressional Medals of Honor to be awarded, many received commissions and lifetime pensions as well. The graves of seven lie beneath a national memorial. And for over a century since, the story of their daredevil exploits—more exciting than any fiction—has been retold countless times in book, play and film.



MEDAL NUMBER TWELVE

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

Even as early as February, 1862, Northern hopes ran high that the War was nearly at an end. The New York Times wrote that "The monster is already clutched and in his death struggle." But victory was not to come that easily, or that soon. And just ahead lay the bloody battle of Shiloh.

April found Grant's main army bivouacked at Pittsburg Landing, on the west bank of the Tennessee. Its most exposed position, nearby Shiloh Church, was manned by the rawest of troops—many of whom had never even been shown how to load their muskets. And just 20 miles away, at Corinth, Mississippi, were massed 40,000 Confederate forces. But Grant, confident the Southerners would not take the initiative, issued no battle plans, no orders for entrenchment or reconnaissance.

Shortly after dawn on April 6th, the Confederates burst out of the woods at Shiloh Church in a surprise attack that shattered Union lines. Within hours, thousands of green and frightened troops had retreated from the onslaught and cowered under the bluffs along the river. The battle raged hot and confused all that Sunday. By dark, Union reinforcements began to arrive, and the next day—after ten hours of fierce fighting—the battered Southern forces were retreating to Corinth. With a staggering casualty list on both sides, the grimmest battle ever fought to that date on the American continent was over.



MEDAL NUMBER THIRTEEN

MORGAN RAIDS KENTUCKY

Confederate General John H. Morgan is one of the Civil War's "forgotten men."

Many historians see him as nothing more than a dashing headline grabber who did little, if anything, of importance. But in July, 1862, his command successfully executed one of the most daring and disruptive raids of the war.

On July 4th his cavalry struck along the Kentucky branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railway. For 4 weeks they killed or captured countless small Union detachments, ripped up tracks and burned ties, cut telegraph lines, intercepted Union messages and sent false dispatches, terrorized villages and created general chaos all along the thinly manned Union lines.

Within a week Morgan re-grouped his command and carried out an equally successful raid in Tennessee.



MEDAL NUMBER FOURTEEN

THE SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES

Richmond was at stake. McClellan was trying for a "death grip" . . . Lee was trying to break the Federal siege once and for all.

From June 25th to July 1, 1862, at Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam, Gaines Mill, Fraser's Farm and Malvern Hill, the SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES were fought. Some of the bitterest fighting of the entire war cost 20,000 southern and 16,000 federal casualties.

If battles were decided on casualties alone McClellan would have unquestionably been the winner. But through sheer initiative and daring Lee has succeeded in breaking the siege of Richmond. He had driven a superior force from the field of battle and had just plain outfought and outthought McClellan.

MEDAL NUMBER FIFTEEN

SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN

Although Stonewall Jackson said that the Confederacy had won the Second Battle of Bull Run (August 29-30, 1862) "by nothing but the blessing and protection of providence"... the errors of Major General John Pope gave providence quite a bit of help.

The Federals suffered about 15,000 casualties, the Rebels 9,000, and a Northern corps historian summed it up: John Pope "had been kicked, cuffed, hustled about, knocked down, run over and trodden upon as rarely happens in the history of war."

Pope pulled back to Washington and was fired and McClellan regained command of his badly chewed up army. Magnificent generalship by Jackson and Lee and inept Federal leadership had brought Rebel morale to a new high.

MEDAL NUMBER SIXTEEN

THE LEGEND OF BARBARA FRITCHIE

According to Whittier's famous poem, elderly Barbara Fritchie of Frederick, Maryland had a large Union Flag prominently displayed in her front window and Stonewall Jackson ordered his men to shoot it down. When the smoke cleared, Mrs. Fritchie rushed to pick up the bullet-riddled flag and stood waving it defiantly. Impressed by her bravery, Jackson decreed death for any soldier who molested her.

The story is untrue. Mrs. Fritchie, who was age ninety-six at the time, feebly waved a small Union flag from her front porch when Federal troops marched through six days later. And the testimony of Jackson's staff and her own family is that she and Jackson never saw each other.



MEDAL NUMBER SEVENTEEN

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA

With a wild yell Rebel troops broke through Federal Lines . . . On September 19th and 20th of 1863 the battle of Chickamauga was fought.

As a slaughterhouse the battle was comparable to Gettysburg or Antietam. The Federals lost 1600 killed and about 16,000 in all; the Confederates 18,000 with 2300 killed. The result was a Confederate victory. Bragg controlled the railroads into Chattanooga and had Rosecrans and the Army of the Cumberland penned up, making Washington very nervous.

A great Union Commander emerged from the smoke of the battle, George H. Thomas, "rock of Chickamauga" was named to replace Rosecrans. At the same time Grant was elevated to Supreme Command of Union Operations in the west.



MEDAL NUMBER EIGHTEEN

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

Gory beyond description and terrific in its human cost, the battle of Antietam was the heaviest engagement in American History up to that time. The result has been defined as a "defeat for both armies."

McClellan had indeed stopped Lee's offensive; but considering the possible smashing victory he should have had, the result was a Union disappointment. And on the Confederate side it was not a demoralizing failure. Lee had shown audacious courage and had retained "moral ascendancy."

Perhaps the greatest effect of the Battle of Antietam was that it was one of the main factors in England's decision not to enter the war on the side of the Confederacy.

MEDAL NUMBER NINETEEN

LINCOLN REVIEWS ANTIETAM TROOPS

McClellan spent the first weeks of the battle of Antietam resting and equipping the Army of the Potomac. He also demanded heavy reinforcements. Two weeks after the battle, he declared the Army was in no condition to undertake an attack and would do no more than defend Maryland against invasion.

Lincoln then made a personal visit to McClellan to impress on him the need for action. McClellan is reported to have said that his cavalry horses were too tired to move and Lincoln sarcastically asked, "what have the horses of your army done since the battle of Antietam that fatigues anything?"

After his return to Washington, Lincoln again ordered McClellan to cross the Potomac and engage the enemy. McClellan pleaded a lack of supplies and Lincoln ordered him to turn over his command to General Ambrose E. Burnside.

MEDAL NUMBER TWENTY

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG

Less than six weeks after General Burnside's accession to command he committed one of the colossal blunders of the war in bringing about the disastrous Union defeat at Fredericksburg. Missing a chance to strike at Confederate Generals Jackson and Longstreet (Lee's commanders) separately, he attacked their combined forces at Marye's Heights. It was an almost impregnable position that completely neutralized his numerical superiority.

The battle resolved itself into a series of desperate, futile Union charges into withering Confederate rifle and artillery fire. Frantic Union attempts to turn Jackson's flank were also cut to pieces.

Burnside's forces at Fredericksburg had numbered nearly 114,000 to Lee's 72,000 but the Confederates were so well placed that they could have succeeded even if they had been outnumbered 2 to 1. Burnside lost 12,600 men, 1284 killed and 9600 wounded; Lee's killed numbered about 600 and his total loss was about 5300.

MEDAL NUMBER TWENTY-ONE

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Next month's medal commemorates one of the strangest and most important documents ever signed by an American President—the Emancipation Proclamation.

By the middle of 1862 Lincoln realized he must broaden the base of the war, that the issue of union itself was not enough—he needed the fiery zeal of the anti-slavery forces fully behind the war. To gain their complete support he knew the Federal government must officially declare itself against slavery.

On September 22 he issued the famous proclamation which said that as of January 1, 1863, all slaves held in a state or part of a state which was in rebellion should be “then, thenceforward and forever free.”

The proclamation was both contradictory and possibly even illegal. In the South, where the Federal government could not enforce it, slavery was prohibited; in the North slavery was allowed to continue. In addition, Lincoln had used his undefined “war powers” to issue the statement—there was no assurance that the courts would uphold it.

Abolitionists felt that it did not go nearly far enough, and border state citizens and many Northern Democrats felt that it went altogether too far. But in the end the Emancipation Proclamation changed the whole character of the war and more than any other single thing spelled the eventual Confederate defeat.

MEDAL NUMBER TWENTY-TWO

THE WOUNDING OF STONEWALL JACKSON

In the battle of Chancellorsville, from May 1 through May 5 of 1863, Southern forces led by Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson crushed a fighting machine twice their size—the Army of the Potomac under the command of Fighting Joe Hooker.

But the South's victory was accompanied by a devastating blow to the Confederacy, the fatal wounding of Lee's most able general, Stonewall Jackson.

At about 9:00 on the dusky evening of May 2, 1863, Jackson was returning from a scouting mission with his staff. As they made their way through their own lines, nervous Confederate soldiers mistook them for Federals and fired, wounding Jackson three times. His shattered left arm was successfully amputated, but during his convalescence Jackson contracted pneumonia and his condition worsened; on May 10, 1863, he died.

A general of Jackson's caliber is not easily replaced. The South was deprived of one of its finest officers, and Lee himself declared, “I have lost my right arm.”

MEDAL NUMBER TWENTY-THREE

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

The Battle of Gettysburg was a bold effort on the part of Robert E. Lee to establish Confederate troops in Pennsylvania in order to undermine Union morale, encourage the so-called "peace party" of the North, and gain recognition from European nations. Early in June, Lee moved the Army of Northern Virginia into Pennsylvania. General George Gordon Meade commanded the Union Army of the Potomac. The armies faced each other in the Cumberland Valley.

On June 30, 1863, a unit of Confederate troops marched toward Gettysburg in search of shoes and ran into a Union cavalry division. This chance encounter drew both armies into the quiet little town, and the battle was begun on July 1. For two days the Confederates made brilliant advances, but on July 3 they were beaten back mercilessly in the battle known as Pickett's Charge.

Because of Meade's indecisiveness in counterattacking, Lee was able to retreat safely across the Potomac River into Virginia. Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war, and it marked the turning point in the fortunes of the Confederacy. In spite of the brilliance of Lee's leadership, he must have felt that little hope remained for Southern independence.

MEDAL NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR

PICKETT'S CHARGE

Pickett's charge marked the climax of the Battle of Gettysburg. Union troops under General George Meade occupied Cemetery Ridge, a limestone outcrop shaped like a fishhook south of Gettysburg. Lee's troops had taken up an encircling position parallel to Cemetery Ridge. For two days, Lee attacked aggressively, attempting to outflank the Union army both on the north and the south.

On July 3, 1863, the Union forces watched from Cemetery Ridge as three gray-clad battle lines issued from the wooded ridge to the west. Raking artillery fire from Union batteries melted away the Confederate flank divisions, but Pickett's men in the center still advanced, so near that the waiting Union troops could see the expressions on their faces.

Finally the Union troops concentrated their fire on Pickett's men with devastating results. General Lewis Armistead leaped a stone wall into Union lines with a hundred men following him, and for a brief moment the flag of the Confederacy flew above Cemetery Ridge. Then Union lines closed in relentlessly, and Pickett's troops were completely routed. With the failure of the charge, the Battle of Gettysburg was lost, and the shadow of defeat rolled over the Confederacy.

MEDAL NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE

WOMEN AT WAR

Because of the American social and political ideals of democracy, freedom and equality, women in America had already acquired many occupational experiences outside the home by the time of the Civil War. Now they were able to participate even more actively. Thousands served as nurses, and many more found jobs in industry, government and education.

Clara Barton founded the American Red Cross. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony started the National Women's Loyal League to inspire patriotism. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who had written "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the early 1850's, continued to crusade on behalf of abolition. A handful of intrepid women from both North and South became spies and soldiers, and distinguished themselves in ways usually associated with men.

Both Union and Confederate women performed valuable services on the battlefield and behind the scenes. But the most common—and perhaps the most important—burden carried by women on both sides was the task of keeping the family farm or shop going, keeping the family together, and waiting with faith and courage for their men to come home.

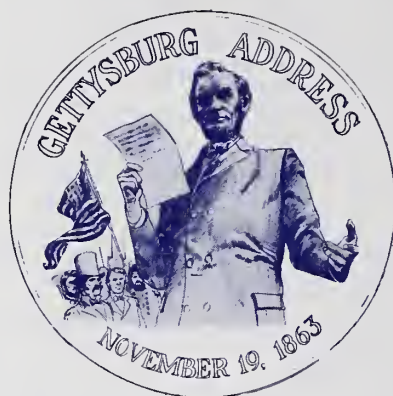
MEDAL NUMBER TWENTY-SIX

VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN SUCCEEDS

An important Western campaign was undertaken by Grant to open the Mississippi to the passage of Union ships to New Orleans, as the river was blocked by strong Confederate fortifications at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and at Port Hudson, Louisiana. Because of the swampy terrain Grant had been unable to engage the Confederates from the north; he decided to attack by a more roundabout route.

Grant marched his troops south past Vicksburg along the west bank of the Mississippi, and crossed over the river. Leaving his base of supplies behind him, he marched east some sixty miles and occupied Jackson, Mississippi, then wheeled around and led his troops back toward Vicksburg. Confederate General Pemberton had brought his own troops out of Vicksburg to intercept Grant; after several encounters, he was driven in full retreat back into Vicksburg, and the city was surrounded.

On July 4, 1863, after a six-week siege, Pemberton surrendered his 31,000 remaining troops to Grant. When the Confederate defenders of Port Hudson heard of the defeat of Vicksburg, they too surrendered, opening the Mississippi from Minneapolis to the Gulf of Mexico. The surrender of Vicksburg was a great victory for the Union, but remained a bitter memory for the people of the city. The Fourth of July was not officially celebrated in Vicksburg again until 1945.



MEDAL NUMBER
TWENTY-SEVEN



MEDAL NUMBER
TWENTY-EIGHT

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

GRANT APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE UNION ARMIES

On March 9, 1864, Ulysses S. Grant was given command of the Union Armies by President Lincoln, who felt at last that he had found a man who would fight relentlessly until the Confederacy was capable of no further resistance. Few men had seemed more unlikely for the job at the beginning of the war than short, cigar-chomping Grant, who often wore a private's blue coat and attended important conferences dressed in muddy boots. He had resigned from the army under duress in 1854 because he couldn't satisfy his thirst for whiskey. Lincoln defended him by saying, "I can't spare this man—he fights!"

A veteran of the Mexican War, Grant's battle strategy was to "find out where the enemy is, get at him as soon as you can and strike him as hard as you can, and keep on moving on." He had proved the soundness of this strategy at Fort Henry, Vicksburg, Shiloh, and a dozen other places. From the day of his appointment as top Union general he continued to prove it, taking command of the Army of the Potomac and defeating Lee in the field over and over again until the Confederate general's surrender on April 9, 1865.

THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT



MEDAL NUMBER
TWENTY-NINE

At the beginning of the war Lincoln's ruling war aim was to preserve the Union. Although he believed that slavery was an evil, and opposed its extension into new territories, he did not wish to destroy the social fabric of the South. But political pressure from Northern abolitionists forced him to reconsider. The time had come, he realized, when the freedom of all men should become law. On September 22, 1862, he issued a preliminary proclamation that if the Confederacy did not lay down their arms by the end of the year, slaves in the seceding states would be declared free.

On January 1, 1863, Lincoln published the Emancipation Proclamation, decreeing that slaves in seceding states were to be "forever free." The Proclamation did not apply to loyal Union border states, where slavery still flourished, and it was not binding without an act of Congress, but there was little doubt of its future. By this time many thousands of slaves had fled North; many were serving in Union armies. Few of them would return willingly to their former lives. Finally, on Dec. 18, 1865, eight months after the collapse of the Confederacy, the Thirteenth Amendment, freeing all slaves, became the law of the land.

BATTLE OF THE CRATER



MEDAL NUMBER
THIRTY

During the long siege of Richmond and Petersburg in 1864-65, Union leaders were deeply concerned about Lincoln's re-election in November, 1864. Although the Union armies would win eventually if allowed to continue, the apparent stalemate in the trenches was improving the chances of opponents of Lincoln who would agree to separation and peace. An opportunity to crack Confederate lines came in July, 1864, when a division of Pennsylvania coal miners offered to dig a tunnel between Union and Confederate trenches, hollow a cavity, and explode enough blasting powder to crack a big hole in the Confederate lines. General Ambrose E. Burnside presented the plan to Grant, who agreed to it, in spite of derision from Army engineers.

On July 30, 1864, the tunnel was completed and a fuse set. The explosion ripped open a 150-foot crater where a Rebel strong point had been, and Union troops, after a few minutes of confusion, streamed into the crater. Soon the hole was filled with men who found it almost impossible to climb the steep walls, while still more troops pushed forward. Within an hour the Confederates had regrouped and had begun shelling the almost helpless Federals. A Negro brigade was sent in as reinforcements, but the massacre continued. Because of his inexcusable mismanagement, Burnside was removed from command, and Lincoln's chances for re-election never seemed darker.



MEDAL NUMBER
THIRTY-ONE

SHERMAN CAPTURES ATLANTA

In the spring of 1864 General William Tecumseh Sherman set out from Chattanooga with the Army of Tennessee in the direction of Atlanta, about 100 miles southeast. His objectives were to capture Atlanta, and, if possible, to knock out the strong Confederate army commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston. The capture of Atlanta was especially important politically, as the North's lack of clearcut victories for many months made Lincoln's re-election in November unlikely.

The two armies moved slowly through northern Georgia, with Sherman unable to force a strong fight, but Johnston unable to keep Sherman away from Atlanta. By the end of July Atlanta was besieged from the north and west, while Sherman shifted some of his troops south to cut railroad lines going into Atlanta. Success was his. On September 2, the Confederate army withdrew from the city, and union troops marched in. The capture was greeted with rejoicing in the North, as it finally seemed that victory was in sight. When Sherman left he ordered all buildings of potential value to the Confederates destroyed. The city was virtually gutted, and smoke filled the sky as Sherman's troops started their famous march to the sea.



MEDAL NUMBER
THIRTY-TWO

UNION ENLISTMENT OF NEGRO TROOPS

The decision to use the Negro as a soldier rose not from any humanitarian resolve, but from the realization that a black man could stop a bullet or fill a draft quota as well as a white. In addition, putting the Negro in uniform provided a solution for the Union prison camps that were becoming flooded with contraband slaves. Grant was ordered to form Negro regiments in 1863. By the end of the war, 186,000 Negro troops were in uniform, with half of them from Confederate states.

Negroes served at the front with distinction. A regiment named Le Corps d'Afrique led the assaults on Fort Hudson in Louisiana. An infantry corps from Massachusetts assaulted Fort Wagner near Charleston. Many Negroes fought and died in the Richmond campaign. The newly enlisted Negro was proud of his status as a soldier. Former slave Frederick Douglass explained it by saying that once a black man had served in the army, "there is no power on earth which can deny him that he has earned the right of citizenship."

SHERIDAN'S RIDE TO CEDAR CREEK



MEDAL NUMBER
THIRTY-THREE

In August of 1864, Sherman was convinced that he would not be able to take Lee out of action until the Shenandoah Valley was made secure. The wheat, corn, and meat from this fertile agricultural region were helping to supply Lee's army and the people around Richmond. To capture the Shenandoah, he chose wiry Phil Sheridan. The son of an Irish immigrant, Sheridan had risen from the position of lowly quartermaster captain to commander of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. Sheridan marched into the Shenandoah Valley to battle the troops of Confederate General Jubal Early. On September 19, Sheridan crushed Early in a battle near Winchester, Virginia, and Early and his troops retreated south.

One month later, on October 19, 1864, Early counterattacked at Cedar Creek, Virginia, catching Sheridan's army off guard with Sheridan not yet returned from a strategy conference in Washington. Surprised and confused, the Union troops began retreating northward in scattered groups. Sheridan, on his way from Winchester, met the retreating troops and spurred his way back to Cedar Creek, rallying his men as he went. He forced his way to the front lines and urged his men forward in a counterattack that overwhelmed Early. Sheridan then went on to devastate the rich valley farmland with methodical effectiveness, ending its roll as a supply base for Confederate armies.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN INAUGURATED FOR SECOND TERM



MEDAL NUMBER
THIRTY-FOUR

Lincoln's reelection in 1864 was due largely to an improvement in the military situation. The lack of Union victories had contributed to a mounting reluctance to continue the war and save the Union. But in late summer the tide turned; Farragut captured Mobile Bay on August 5, Sherman took Atlanta on September 2, and Sheridan secured the Shenandoah Valley with his striking victory at Cedar Creek on October 19. Confidence in Lincoln was restored, and Union soldiers turned out in overwhelming numbers to vote for him. Lincoln won easily with 212 electoral votes to General George McClellan's 21.

In his second inaugural address, March 4, 1865, Abraham Lincoln reaffirmed his determination to preserve the Union at all costs and promised a peace of compassion to the South:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations."



**MEDAL NUMBER
THIRTY-FIVE**

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

On November 15, 1864, exactly a week after Lincoln's re-election, and two months after the capture of Atlanta, Sherman and his army began their legendary march to the sea. His plan was to make the trip at a leisurely 15 miles a day, because his objective was not merely to reach the sea, but to lay waste to the agricultural heartland of Georgia, to wreck an entire economy. His men cut a swath 60 miles wide as they travelled, burning fences and houses, cutting roads to bits, despoiling fields. Sherman was determined to destroy the very will of the South to continue the war.

For a while the army was completely out of contact with the North, having left its lines of supply behind. But they needed no lines of supply, since the men dined on sweet potatoes, meal, beef, pork, mutton, and chickens, while Lee's army went hungry in Virginia. Sherman later estimated that the army caused one hundred million dollars worth of damage in Georgia. The morale of Confederate troops in Virginia and Tennessee sank lower and lower as reports of the march reached them. When Sherman finally came out on September 10, at Savannah, he sent Lincoln a wire offering him 25,000 bales of cotton as a Christmas gift. The 25-day march had been as direct an attack on Lee as would have been an artillery bombardment of the same length.



**MEDAL NUMBER
THIRTY-SIX**

THE PRISON CAMPS

Public awareness of the horrors of war increased greatly during 1864-65 by news from the South of the widescale death and disease of Union troops in Southern prison camps. In April of 1864, Grant had broken off prisoner exchanges on the harsh but realistic theory that it was easier for the North to replace troops than it was for the South. As Grant closed in on the South, treatment of prisoners became worse, as the Confederacy did not have facilities to care for them. Union prisoners died like flies from dysentery, typhoid, and malnutrition.

Northern indignation obscured the fact that the scene was similar in Union prison camps. Although the North had more food, shelter, and medical care to give Southern prisoners, a ratio of 12 out of 100 Confederate prisoners died, as compared to 17 out of 100 Union prisoners. During the war the Confederates took 126,000 Union prisoners, as compared to the Union figure of 220,000 Confederate prisoners.

Camps in both North and South developed infamous reputations. Andersonville in particular has gone down in history as a prison of unbelievable suffering. A backwoods Georgia hamlet, the death rate rose to more than 3,000 a month during 1864. Its commander, Henry Wirz, was hanged by the Union on November 10, 1865.



**MEDAL NUMBER
THIRTY-SEVEN**

UNION VICTORY AT PETERSBURG

As head of the Army of Northern Virginia, Lee's strategy had been to remain constantly on the move, preventing Union forces from pinning him down in a situation where the North's superiority in men and supplies would defeat him. When Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac, his chief goal was to force Lee into the siege warfare he so greatly dreaded. In mid-June of 1864, Grant made a decisive move that bottled Lee up for almost a year, and brought the war to its final, weary conclusion.

The armies of Grant and Lee had been facing each other a few miles north of Richmond, when Grant boldly moved his troops south, crossed the James River, and threatened Petersburg. Since Richmond could not stand without Petersburg, and the South could not afford to lose Richmond, Lee was forced to entrench his troops to defend both cities. The two armies remained deadlocked throughout summer and winter, with Grant getting continuous reinforcements from the North. Finally, Lee had to move, in order to avoid being overwhelmed by Grant's forces.

On April 1, 1865, Lee made one desperate attempt to cut Union lines at Five Forks, and escape southward to join Joe Johnston. But the attack failed completely, and the tattered, tired army of Northern Virginia fled westward in confusion toward a little town called Appomattox Court House.



**MEDAL NUMBER
THIRTY-EIGHT**

LEE SURRENDERS AT APPOMATTOX

On Palm Sunday, April 9, 1865, Lee sent a courier with a white flag through the lines carrying a letter to Grant. After abandoning Richmond, he had been unable to pull his army together for another effort. It was the end of the road for the Confederate cause. The only remaining Confederate force of any size was under Joe Johnston in North Carolina, and he would surrender a week later.

Grant and Lee met in the front parlor of a little house in the village of Appomattox Court House. Lee dressed in his best uniform with a sword at his belt. Grant wore mud-spattered boots and a private's coat. He wore no sword. Yet it was Grant who played gracious host, putting Lee at ease with small talk, until finally Lee suggested they get down to business.

Grant's terms were generous. Throughout the war Lincoln had said the people of the South might have peace when they chose, just by laying down their arms. Grant made this official. Officers and men were permitted to return to their homes. Grant instructed his own officers to give a horse or mule to Confederate soldiers who claimed to own one, so they could get back to their farms and do their spring plowing.



MEDAL NUMBER
THIRTY-NINE

LINCOLN ASSASSINATED

On the evening of April 14, 1865, just five days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, President Lincoln was attending a play at Ford's Theatre in Washington. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, a shot rang out. John Wilkes Booth, one of the most prominent actors of the day, had shot the President in the head from the rear of the presidential box. In leaping to the stage, Booth caught his spur in a flag draped in front of the box. He fell and broke his leg. But he limped across the stage crying: "Sic semper Tyrannis," the motto of Virginia. Lincoln was carried unconscious to a neighboring house, where he died at 7:22 a.m. on April 15.

Although Lincoln had been criticized, vilified, and ridiculed while he was President, even his enemies praised him after death. Millions of people grieved as they would have grieved the loss of a father. The train carrying Lincoln's body started west from Washington. Thousands of mourners lined the tracks as it moved across the country. Thousands wept as they looked upon his face for the last time. Lincoln was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield, Illinois, where his grave has become a national monument.



MEDAL NUMBER
FORTY

JOHNSTON SURRENDERS TO SHERMAN

When the South's General Joseph Johnston learned of Lee's surrender he was ready to do the same, thus finishing all Southern resistance. On April 17, 1865, General Sherman set out from Raleigh, N. C., to meet with Johnston. Just before he left Raleigh, Sherman had received word of Lincoln's death, and he gave the news to Johnston. Both men were deeply concerned. When Federal troops learned what had happened they might wreck a fearful vengeance on Raleigh. After preliminary peace terms had been arranged, Sherman published a bulletin announcing the assassination and emphasizing that the Confederate army had no part in it. To his relief there was no outbreak of violence.

Sherman wanted to make a peace of harmony and reconciliation, and had offered Johnston liberal terms for the entire South. But he was severely criticized in Washington by the new government of President Andrew Johnson, and Johnson sent back alternative terms that the South was forced to accept. Although Johnson's terms were quite liberal the attitude of his government toward Sherman set the stage for the harsh reconstruction years that followed. It is ironic that the man who had burned Atlanta to the ground had been most willing to make the kind of peace that Lincoln had always wanted.

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